DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8021942

BRIEFING MEMORANDUM

17 OCT 1980

TO: The Secretary

FROM: PA - William J. Dyess

SUBJECT: Your Visit to Chicago, October 20
St. Louis and Milwaukee, October 21

Your schedule is at Tab 1. Political and economic sketches of Chicago, St. Louis, and Milwaukee are at Tab 2. Local editorial opinion on international issues is at Tab 3. A list of Illinois, Missouri, and Wisconsin congressmen contacted by H to inform them of your visit is at Tab 4. Talking points and speeches will be submitted separately by S/P.

Appropriate dress for all engagements: business suit.

Monday, October 20

Depart Andrews AFB 10:40 a.m. (EDT). Arrive Chicago (Midway) 11:15 a.m. (CDT). Flying time: 1 hour 35 minutes; 1 hour time difference.

1. 11:30 a.m.-Noon
Reception
Location: Mid America Club, Standard Oil Building

Hosted by the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. 50-60 civic leaders representing the Council and other organizations sponsoring the noon meeting will attend.

2. 12:15-1:15 p.m.
Meeting sponsored by Various Civic, Ethnic and Business Organizations
Location: Prudential Auditorium, Prudential Building

Audience: 600. Format: Speech followed by Q&A. Major sponsors: Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, Mid America Committee, Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, International Business Council, League of Women Voters, and the Polish National Alliance.

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John Rielly, President, Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, will deliver welcoming remarks, introduce representatives of other sponsoring groups, and moderate the question period following your speech. Aloysius Mazewski, President, Polish National Alliance, will introduce you.

3. 4:30-5:30 p.m.
Inland Daily Press Association Annual Meeting
Location: Grand Ballroom, Drake Hotel

Audience 600. Format: Brief opening remarks followed by Q&A. Victor A. Modeer, President of the Association and Executive Vice President, St. Joseph, Missouri News-Press and Gazette, will introduce you. Background on Association at Tab 5.

Mr. Modeer will meet you in your suite at the Drake Hotel and escort you to this event.

Other prominent speakers for the Association's Annual Meeting include:

Governor Patrick Lucey (Presidential candidate Anderson may appear instead)	11:20 a.m.
Dr. Walter Heller	1:00 p.m.
Ambassador Anne Armstrong	3:30 p.m.

4. 7:00-9:00 p.m.
Reception/Dinner hosted by Chicago Alderman Roman Pucinski
Location: House of the White Eagle

Alderman Pucinski is hosting the reception (7:00-7:30 p.m.) and dinner (7:30-8:15 p.m.) in your honor. Approximately 100 Polish American leaders from the Midwest, city officials, business, and Polish labor leaders will attend.

Program (8:15-9:00 p.m.): Brief remarks followed by Q&A.

OVERNIGHT IN CHICAGO AT DRAKE HOTEL

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Tuesday, October 21

Depart Drake Hotel at 8:50 a.m. for 9:10 a.m. flight from Chicago (Midway). Arrive St. Louis 10:00 a.m. Flying time: 50 minutes; no time change.

You have a suite at the Missouri Athletic Club.

1. 10:30-11:10 a.m.
Editorial backgrounder at St. Louis Post Dispatch
Location: St. Louis Post Dispatch Building

Mr. William Woo, Editor of the Editorial Page, will host the background session in the Editorial Page Conference Room. Meeting is ON BACKGROUND. Six editorial writers/2 executives scheduled to attend.

2. 11:15-11:30 a.m.
Private meeting with Mayor James Conway (D)
Location: Your suite, Missouri Athletic Club

A brief biography of Mayor Conway is attached at Tab A.

3. 11:30-2:00 p.m.
Reception/Luncheon, Missouri Athletic Club-KMOX-Radio
Location: Missouri Athletic Club

A brief cocktail reception is scheduled prior to the luncheon. Missouri Athletic Club Board of Governors and local dignitaries will attend (40).

Attendance: 500. Paul Richey, President of the Missouri Athletic Club, and Robert Hyland, Regional V.P. of CBS, will be seated with you at one of two VIP tables. Format: Brief remarks followed by Q&A (questions from the audience and "call-ins" from KMOX-Radio listeners). Paul Richey, President of the Missouri Athletic Club, will introduce you. There will be extensive media coverage of the event. KMOX-Radio will broadcast the entire session "live".

Leave Missouri Athletic Club 2:05 p.m. Depart St. Louis 2:30 p.m. Arrive Milwaukee 3:30 p.m. Flight time: one hour; no time change.

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The President's suite, Room 849, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (UWM), is reserved for your use.

1. 6:15-6:45 p.m.
Private meeting with Mayor Henry Maier (D)
Location: Your suite

Biography of Mayor Maier is at Tab 7.

2. 6:50-7:20 p.m.
Reception
Location: Regents Room, Chapman Hall, UWM

Approximately 50-100 representatives of cooperating organizations and other community leaders will attend a reception hosted by Dr. Frank Horton, UWM Chancellor (biography at Tab 8). Dr. Horton will meet you at your suite at 6:45 p.m. and escort you to the reception.

3. 7:30-9:00 p.m.
Public Forum, sponsored by UWM and its Institute of World Affairs in cooperation with State, Local Groups (listed at Tab 9)
Location: Wisconsin Room, West and Lounge
UWM Union

Audience: 700. Format: Speech followed by Q&A. Dr. David Garnham, Director, Institute of World Affairs, will make welcoming remarks and introduce Dr. Horton who will introduce you. Dr. Garnham will serve as moderator during the Q&A. There will be extensive media coverage.

Depart Milwaukee airport at 9:30 p.m. (CDT). Arrive Andrews AFB 11:55 p.m. (EDT). Flight time: 1 hour 25 minutes; one hour time change.

Attachments:

Tab 1 - Schedule
Tab 2 - Political/Economic Sketches
Tab 3 - Editorial Opinion
Tab 4 - Congressional Delegations
Tab 5 - Inland Press Information
Tab 6 - Biography of Mayor Conway
Tab 7 - Biography of Mayor Maier
Tab 8 - Biography of Chancellor Horton
Tab 9 - List of Cooperating Organizations

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Chicago, St. [illegible], Milwaukee

Monday, October 20

10:40 a.m. (EDT)	Depart Andrews AFB Flying Time: 1 hour 45 minutes Time Change: 1 hour
11:15 a.m. (CDT)	Arrive Chicago - Midway Passenger Terminal Concourse B
11:30 a.m.	Arrive Standard Oil Building
11:45 a.m.-Noon	Reception hosted by Chicago Council on Foreign Relations for representatives of sponsoring organizations Location: Mid America Club Standard Oil Building (Across street from next event)
12:15-1:15 p.m.	Meeting sponsored by Various Chicago Organizations Location: Prudential Auditorium, Prudential Building
1:20 p.m.	Depart Prudential Building
1:30 p.m.	Arrive Drake Hotel
4:30-5:30 p.m.	Inland Daily Press Association Annual Meeting Location: Drake Hotel
6:30 p.m.	Depart Drake Hotel
7:00 p.m.	Arrive House of the White Eagle
7:00-9:00 p.m.	Reception/Dinner hosted by Alderman Pucinski 7:00-7:30 p.m. - Reception 7:30-8:15 p.m. - Dinner 8:15-9:00 p.m. - Brief remarks, Q&
9:00 p.m.	Depart House of the White Eagle
9:30 p.m.	Arrive Drake Hotel
	OVERNIGHT DRAKE HOTEL

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Tuesday, October 21

8:50 a.m.	Depart Drake Hotel
9:10 a.m.	Depart Chicago, Midway Passenger Terminal Flying Time: 50 minutes No Time Change
10:00 a.m.	Arrive St. Louis
10:25 a.m.	Arrive St. Louis Post-Dispatch Building
10:30-11:10 a.m.	Background session with St. Louis Post-Dispatch Editorial Board Location: St. Louis Post-Dispatch Building, Board Room
11:10 a.m.	Depart St. Louis Post-Dispatch
11:15 a.m.	Arrive Missouri Athletic Club
11:15-11:30 a.m.	Meet with Mayor Conway Location: Missouri Athletic Club
11:30-11:45 a.m.	VIP Reception Location: Missouri Athletic Club
11:45-2:00 p.m.	Missouri Athletic Club-KMOX Radio 11:45-1:00 p.m. - Lunch 1:00-2:00 p.m. - Program
2:00 p.m.	Depart Missouri Athletic Club
2:30 p.m.	Depart St. Louis Flying Time: 1 hour No Time Change
3:30 p.m.	Arrive Milwaukee
6:15-6:45 p.m.	Private meeting with Mayor Meier Location: Presidential Suite, Purin Hall, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
6:45-7:20 p.m.	Reception given by University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and its Institute of World Affairs for leaders of organizations cooperating in the Public Forum Location: Regents Room, Chapman Hall University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

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7:30-9:00 p.m.	Public Forum sponsored by University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and its Institute of World Affairs in cooperation with state, local organizations Location: University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Union Wisconsin Room, West and Lounge
9:30 p.m. (CDT)	Depart Milwaukee Flying time: 1 hour 25 minutes Time Change: 1 hour
11:55 p.m.	Arrive Andrews AFB

Chicago is the third most populous city in the country. Seven million people--two-thirds of the Illinois population--live in the Chicago metropolitan area.

The economy is based on manufacturing (employing one-third of the work force) and wholesale and retail trade (employing a quarter of the work force). The East Chicago industrial complex, where iron and steel plants employ many of the Chicago area's manufacturing workers, has an unemployment rate of 14 percent (compared to the 7.5 percent national average). The Wisconsin Steel Company in South Chicago recently closed, leaving 3,700 workers without jobs.

Chicago remains middle America's transportation hub. The city's rail terminal and airport are the busiest in the world. Since the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1958, Chicago has also served as a port for oceangoing vessels.

The phenomenal growth of Chicago's manufacturing industry during the last century prompted a large influx of immigrants. The first large ethnic group to reach Chicago were Germans, followed by Eastern Europeans, Irish, Italians, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Scandinavians, and, more recently, Blacks. The 1970 Census showed that Chicago's ethnic and minority population was 32 percent black, 5 percent of Polish descent, 5 percent Hispanic, 3 percent of German descent, and 2 percent of Irish descent. In the last decade, the largest increase has been among Blacks and Hispanics.

Certain foreign policy issues are of particular interest to a Chicago audience. The situation in Poland is closely followed by the large and well-organized Polish community. Standard Oil of Indiana, which is based in Chicago, has a stake in the continued flow of Persian Gulf oil. The Soviet grain embargo directly affects Chicago, the financial center of the U.S. grain market.

Midwesterners are often thought to represent the mainstream of American political thinking. A CBS/New York Times poll shows that the views of probable voters in Illinois do not significantly differ from probable voters throughout the country. The general public prefers that the U.S. seek military superiority over the Soviet Union (60 percent), as do Illinoisans (56 percent). By the same percentage (34 percent), the public and Illinoisans fear that Ronald Reagan would get the nation into war. Only on the issue of ERA is there a difference: 55 percent of the general public favors ERA, compared to 44 percent of Illinoisans.

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President Carter spoke on U.S. defense, U.S.-Soviet relations, and arms control in an October 5 speech in Chicago. Ronald Reagan delivered his first major campaign address on U.S. defense and U.S.-Soviet relations before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. The same forum will host Paul Nitze and Richard Pipes in a debate on arms control on October 21.

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ST. LOUIS

St. Louis is the most populous area in the state and along the Mississippi River Valley (ahead of Memphis and New Orleans). Over 2 million people reside either in the city or surrounding St. Louis County. In recent years, the city's population has declined 17 percent, to below half a million, about half of whom are Black. Meanwhile, the county's population increased by 28 percent to nearly 2 million. Much of the area's taxable resources are in St. Louis County, beyond the city's reach. The Brookings Institution recently completed a study of American cities that ranked St. Louis as the second most depressed city in the country (behind Buffalo).

The largest sector of the St. Louis economy revolves around manufacturing, primarily of jet aircraft and automobiles. The largest employer in the area is the McDonnell Douglas Corporation. The company manufactures the F-15 aircraft (Senator Eagleton voted against their sale to Saudi Arabia). General Dynamics, which produces the F-16 and F-111 aircraft, also has its headquarters in St. Louis. Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler operate plants in the area. Indicative of the city's problems was the recent announcement that General Motors will soon move its plant out of the city into St. Louis County. No net loss of jobs is anticipated. Among other companies with headquarters in St. Louis are Ralston-Purina and Monsanto.

St. Louis has the busiest inland port in the country, and is one of the nation's major grain markets. Exports account for 15,600 jobs and $1.2 billion of the area's economy. St. Louis also has a sizable shoe industry, which has been particularly hard-hit in recent years by foreign imports.

President Carter appeared at a town meeting on the St. Louis campus of the University of Missouri during the second week of October.

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MILWAUKEE

Blue-collar workers comprise most of Milwaukee's working population. They are primarily of German descent (living on the north side) and of Polish descent (living on the south side). Mostly skilled, they enjoy a relatively comfortable standard of living.

Unemployment is less of a problem in Milwaukee than in many other northern industrial cities due to the economic diversity of the its manufacturing industries. Even the largest employer, Briggs and Stratton (which makes small gasoline engines), provides jobs for less than 1.5 percent of the work force. Unemployment is somewhat below the national average (7 percent in the state and 6.5 percent in the city compared to the national average of 7.5 percent). The city's unemployed are the unskilled, principally Blacks (11 percent of the city population) and Hispanics, whose numbers are rising.

The major industries in the city are machinery, food products, metals, transportation equipment, and printing and publishing. Milwaukee County is the nation's third largest user of steel. It leads the world in the manufacture of construction and road-building equipment, diesel and gasoline engines, outboard motors, motorcycles, tractors, wheelbarrows, padlocks, and malt beer. State-wide exports, primarily of lumber, paper, and agricultural equipment produced by Allis-Chalmers, total $3 billion. Milwaukee's share of the export market is $300 million, increasing at the rate of almost 10 percent annually.

Wisconsin has had problems recently with Cuban refugees. In early September, riots erupted at Fort McCoy (150 miles from Milwaukee). Three hundred refugees were involved, and the violence resulted in about a dozen injuries. The incident compounded the refugee problem in the state because Governor Dreyfus had previously been publicly critical of the Administration for not providing sufficient funds for resettlement of refugees.

Milwaukee's representatives in Congress include Representative Clement Zablocki, who represents the descendants of Polish immigrants residing on the south side, and Representative Henry Reuss, who represents the descendants of German immigrants living on the north side (Reuss is Chairman of the Subcommittee on International Development Institutions and Finance). Senators Proxmire and Nelson are from Madison, Wisconsin--as is Mr. Anderson's Vice Presidential candidate, former Governor Lucey. Representative Les Aspin's district is in the southeast corner of the state.

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Secretary Vance spoke on SALT before the Institute of World Affairs in July 1979. President Carter spoke at a technical college located in a working-class suburb of Milwaukee in early October. Vice President Mondale has made several recent visits to the state.

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Editorial Opinion From the Chicago Papers

There are two major competing dailies in Chicago: the morning Sun-Times (circulation 675,995) and the Tribune (circulation 780,626), which has both morning and afternoon editions. Both are moderate in viewpoint with the Sun-Times being slightly more liberal and the Tribune more conservative. The Tribune Company owns eleven papers, including the country's second largest daily, the New York Daily News, the influential Orlando Sentinal Star, and the Palo Alto Times.

Chicago is also the home of the nation's oldest black-owned newspaper, the Daily Defender, which celebrated its 75th anniversary this year. The Defender, circulation 20,780, continues to be operated by the family of its founder, Robert S. Abbott. The paper has been focusing on high black unemployment, on discrimination in housing, health programs, schools, and on job opportunities. It occasionally addresses foreign policy. Following are excerpts from two such editorials.

Daily Defender: "There is a great question whether the United States has a consistent foreign policy or not. We seem to be taking both sides of every question. We seem to be friends and enemies at the same time for every country and ideology around" (6/28).

"Increased aid to the developing world is a question that continues to badger the administration's foreign policy. When President Carter took office, he was going to bring about great changes in this country's relations with the Third World.... The administration is now more concerned with the military than the moral balance of power. President Carter's early dreams were not without elements of good sense.... [The United States] needs to understand the political forces generated by hunger and social injustice and not leave [the Third World] to the false friendship of the Soviet Union" (7/26).

The following are excerpts from Chicago's Sun-Times and Tribune on foreign policy issues.

Pol Pot

Sun-Times, 9/18: "We are outraged to hear Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie announce that the United States will vote for Pol Pot when the issue comes up in the UN this month. Neither Khmer Rouge murderers nor Vietnamese aggressors represent the Cambodian people, who have been terrorized and tyrannized by both. The UN seat should be vacant. The civilized course for the United States is to abstain."

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Tribune, 9/18: "As a matter of principle it is simply wrong on moral grounds to seat Pol Pot anywhere but in the dock of a criminal trial.... It will be difficult for the government to reverse course now that Mr. Muskie has publicly committed himself. To do so could expose the Carter administration to more accusations of vacillation and indecision in foreign policy. But it would take the stain of Cambodian blood from American hands."

Mideast War

Sun-Times, 10/3: "As the two countries continue to punish each other, the rest of the world can breathe somewhat easier. The war appears to be contained, on the ground and in the number of antagonists.... One of the most promising straws in the gale is the continuing restraint of the Soviets. Moscow is refusing to take sides in the conflict, even though it has a friendship treaty with Iraq and was the chief engineer of its war machine."

Tribune, 10/1: "We're not quarreling with the notion that the oil lanes should be kept open if Iran or some other Middle Eastern power should try to close them. But it is Europe and Japan whose interests are mainly at stake.... And when it's Europe's and Japan's oil supply that is primarily threatened, it doesn't make sense for the Carter administration to come rushing to the defense like an eager Young Lochinvar."

Mideast Peace Talks

Sun-Times, 9/5: "Why, with so little promise of bargaining success, did Linowitz go to the Mideast to woo Sadat and Begin back to the table? Because the appearance of action by a president seeking re-election is better than the fact of inaction... What's tragic is that the appearance of motion gets nobody any closer to fulfilling the compelling requirements of a peace settlement: legitimate rights for the Palestinian Arabs with security for Israel."

Tribune, 9/6: "It would be naive to believe that political gamesmanship was not a major factor in the affair. But if that is what it takes to get negotiations going again, so be it.... Announcing plans for talks, however, is not the same as talking.... The President will need to keep prodding both sides until they actually sit down at the negotiating table.... The President has acquired a reputation for bungling inconsistency in foreign affairs, so voters will be watching to see how well he follows through on Mr. Linowitz' success. If it all falls apart through careless inattention, it will have done him no good."

Energy Independence

Sun-Times, 9/19: "It's essential to Carter's re-election campaign that he demonstrate firm leadership. It's essential to

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the nation that the oil reserve be filled. What happens with the one is directly related to the other."

Tribune, 9/20: "As long as we are significantly dependent on OPEC oil, we had better be prepared to face an increasingly unsympathetic OPEC. Which makes it doubly important to reduce our dependence on OPEC oil--and not just when we are forced to do so by a business slowdown."

Cuban and Haitian Refugees

Sun-Times, 9/26: "The 400 refugees who are mentally ill or retarded also will be shipped off to the island commonwealth 'for further treatment.' We are not aware that Puerto Rico has any special claims as a psychotherapeutic center. We know, however, the Puerto Ricans do not vote in U.S. presidential elections, but Americans in the states do. We also know that Arkansas is probably in the bag for Carter on Nov. 4 no matter what, but that Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Florida are decidedly not. Carter and his Machiavellian political operatives deserve the outrage of Puerto Ricans, Arkansans and all other Americans."

Tribune, 9/25: "The decision to consign large numbers of Cuban and Haitian refugees to an army facility in Puerto Rico, which is unprepared to handle the assignment, is so bad that it should be reconsidered and revoked before it is acted upon. If President Carter goes through with this policy, he will be sacrificing the national interest and the interests of those most concerned--Puerto Ricans, refugees, and army--to selfish hopes for a small, short-run political advantage. It is a policy that cannot work in the long run and deserves to produce a political effect opposite from what was hoped for it."

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Editorial Opinion from the St. Louis Papers

Few cities in America have two papers with such diametrically opposed editorial views as St. Louis. The evening Post-Dispatch (circulation 253,948) is in the old-line liberal tradition. The president, publisher, and editor of the Post-Dispatch is Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., whose grandfather merged the bankrupt St. Louis Dispatch with the Evening Post to form the Post-Dispatch in 1878. The senior Pulitzer, through his will, established the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism and the Pulitzer Prizes, which are awarded annually in journalism, literature, and music.

The morning Globe-Democrat (circulation 266,835) is staunchly conservative. Due to administrative exigencies, PA's Globe-Democrat clippings are more dated than those of the Post-Dispatch. Even so, they illustrate the Globe-Democrat's basic perspectives.

Globe-Democrat

Muskie--"Never in memory has a President of the United States stacked a partisan political convention with so many Cabinet officers to do his bidding.... Muskie had the candor to concede that a secretary of state should not be indulging in partisan politics, but then he tried to justify his appearance by saying former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger shouldn't be political either. If the mixed-up Muskie doesn't know the difference between a Cabinet officer and a former Cabinet officer, it's no wonder the White House doesn't bother to brief him when it changes nuclear strategy" (8/16).

Brzezinski--"William H. Sullivan, the last U.S. ambassador to Tehran, puts the blame squarely on the Carter administration's blundering foreign policy for causing the debacle in Iran.... Under Sullivan's plan, Theodore Eliot, the inspector general of the Foreign Service, was to be sent to Paris to work out details with Khomeini for the transition to the Bazargan government. This sensible proposal suddenly was scrapped by Carter, apparently at the behest of Brzezinski.... Thus Iran was lost.... Still Brzezinski, the architect of disaster, remains as head of the U.S. National Security Council" (9/10).

UN Vote to Censure Israel on Jerusalem--"In addressing the 15-nation Security Council, Muskie said the United States could not support the resolution because it 'was fundamentally flawed' by censuring only Israel without condemning 'violence against Israel or...efforts that undermine Israel's legitimate security needs.' Muskie might well have saved his breath. In failing to veto the

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Security Council resolution, the United States gives tacit approval to it.... It appears indicative of a growing U.S. timidity in all foreign affairs" (8/26).

Afghanistan--"Detente somehow continues to survive even in war as the U.S. and much of the rest of the world stand by watching but unwilling to provide modern armament for a valiant people to defend themselves. Ultimate Soviet success in Afghanistan will not be an end but an inspiration for further Soviet military exploits elsewhere" (8/6).

Poland--"The United States is supinely silent on the troubles in Poland, excusing itself with the explanation that any expression of sympathy for the striking workers may provoke Soviet armed intervention.... The courageous Polish people who are putting their lives on the line by defying their Communist masters deserve more than kind thoughts from the United States. Condemnation of the Soviet bloc's failure to adhere to the Helsinki Pact, coupled with notice that the U.S. will repudiate its terms if the Polish strikers are crushed by force, could put the world on notice that Americans no longer will be partners in crime with the Russians" (8/20).

Post-Dispatch

Pol Pot--"The Carter administration has announced that it will again cast its vote in the United Nations to seat the ousted Cambodian government of Pol Pot. To do so would be a grave mistake. The only honorable course for the United States--indeed the only course compatible with President Carter's human rights policy--is to abstain. Neither the murderous Pol Pot nor the puppet regime that Hanoi has installed by force in Phnom Penh deserves to represent the Cambodian people at the U.N." (9/18).

Aid to Nicaragua--"In substance, the U.S. needs to support those Nicaraguan elements favoring political pluralism and they need the assistance. The alternative would be to dismiss Nicaragua as totally lost to extreme leftism. That would fulfill the congressional conservatives' prophecy; it also would lose the game without the risk of entering it" (9/17).

Grain Embargo--"Once the press of election rhetoric is missing, it may well be that the [grain] embargo will be assessed more coolly and funds to implement it will not be cut off.... Using food as a weapon to cause mass suffering would be unacceptable. The embargo was rather intended to make a statement--and to make meat supplies a little scarcer. It would seem to have done that, and lifting it at this time would demonstrate more inconsistency than some senators say they fear was shown by the original order" (9/30).

South Korea--"The Carter administration, which had declared that the charges against Mr. Kim were 'farfetched,' has reacted with surprising restraint.... Japan, by contrast, has forthrightly condemned the verdict.... Kim's execution on those trumped-up

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charges would raise serious questions as to whether the U.S. should continue the generous level of economic and non-military aid that it has been providing South Korea" (9/19).

On two issues, the conservative Globe-Democrat and the liberal Post-Dispatch agree: 1) the desirability of resuming the Camp David talks after the November elections, and 2) the need to realistically and cautiously assess our relations with Communist China.

Mideast Peace Talks

Globe-Democrat, 8/21--"The U.S. will have a firmer hand after the November elections which will determine this country's leadership over the next four years. Efforts should continue to be directed toward holding a post-November summit."

Post-Dispatch, 9/5--"Prime Minister Begin's and President Sadat's agreement to resume the frozen negotiations and to meet at another Camp David summit--after the U.S. presidential election--is heartening evidence that the main actors in the Middle East peace process are still committed to the principles laid down at the last Camp David meeting.... Getting the talks going again can create the momentum and morale to resolve them at the next Camp David."

China

Globe-Democrat, 9/1--"A myth has sprung up in this country that Communist China is a strong ally that can be counted upon to use its hordes of people against Soviet aggression and work closely with the United States in helping to contain the Kremlin colonialists.... This country does want to remain on good terms with Communist China because our interests do overlap in some areas, particularly in the area of containing the Soviet Union. It is in our interest, for example, to provide the Communist Chinese with defense weapons to be used against a Soviet attack. But it is foolish to think that the Communist Chinese are going to do anything other than they would have done in regard to the Soviets simply to please this country. They will do what they judge is best for mainland China, not for the U.S."

Post-Dispatch, 9/10--"There are strong reasons to proceed with extreme caution with regard to military ties with China.... The first of these is that China and the U.S. have national security priorities that cannot easily be reconciled into a joint military posture against the USSR.... Secondly, Washington needs carefully to consider whether a resurgent, upgraded Chinese military is really in America's best interests.... China's interest in refurbishing its defense forces is understandable enough. But whether the U.S. should be a willing partner in such an endeavor is a question that cannot easily be answered in the affirmative."

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Editorial Opinion from the Milwaukee Newspapers

Milwaukee has two major newspapers: the left-of-center Journal (evening, circulation 329,000) and the right-of-center Sentinel (morning, circulation 163,367). The Journal and Sentinel are published by the same company and owned by their employees. However, their editorial policies differ.

Following are excerpts from those Milwaukee newspapers on foreign policy issues:

SALT II--"No matter what the state of U.S.-Soviet relations in general, it is to America's advantage to ratify SALT II. Carter is correct in pounding that message home--election or no election" (Journal, 9/28).

Hostages--"The contradictory signals coming out of Iran illustrate once again that America must be very guarded in hopes for the release of the hostages.... It would also help if the presidential candidates and other partisans would resist the temptation to play politics with the Iranian problem" (Journal, 9/18).

Refugees--"...It's been hinted by an Administration spokesman [of the State of Wisconsin] that Governor Dreyfus might endorse use of the Ft. McCoy (Wisconsin) hospital for long-term care of mentally ill Cubans housed at the Wisconsin fort [on the condition that] the Federal Government picked up all costs of recent storm damage in four Wisconsin counties. This kind of trade-off smacks of blackmail. If the state persists, the U.S. has every reason to reject the state's claim that the Federal Government provide 100 percent reimbursement for...the resettlement of Cuban refugees" (Journal, 9/22).

"Largely due to the compassion and persistance of various Wisconsin politicians and health officials: (1) [140] unaccompanied Cuban minors at Ft. McCoy are about to move into fine Wisconsin homes and (2) the Congress is expected to approve...$100 million to properly resettle the nation's 120,000 Cubans.... Fortunately, the families taking Cuban teens...can send back the youths if things don't work out. That's because state officials have obtained $2 million from the Feds to set up a sensible program of assistance.... Frustrated Wisconsin sponsors of an adult Cuban [should] also have some recourse in case the situation didn't work out" (Journal, 9/28).

"To the extent that a single staging area can be established, Puerto Rico is better suited to deal with Cubans than Wisconsin's Ft. McCoy or Arkansas' Ft. Chaffee.... Our worry is that this new

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staging area could become a long-term concentration camp for Haitians, who are having the most difficult time of all refugees in finding sponsors in the U.S.... Puerto Rico should not become a permanent holding tank for unwanted or forgotten refugees" (Journal, 9/25).

Persian Gulf War--"The war can't be treated lightly. It's impact on oil production, the world economy, and the lives of the hostages makes it an event carrying the possibility of a far more dangerous explosion" (Sentinel, 9/24).

"The best the U.S. can do at the moment...is maintain neutrality and work through the United Nations and any other international channels available to promote conciliation between the two warring nations" (Journal, 9/24).

"If there is to be stability within the region...the foundation of that stability must be formed by the region's inhabitants themselves. That is what the West must encourage" (Journal, 10/6).

"Having failed in its attempt to call off its war with Iran, Iraq seems condemned to keep on fighting" (Sentinel, 10/7).

Libya-Syria Merger--"The merger between radical Libya and Syria is a sign of the growing isolation of those two belligerent Arab nations. The U.S. should try to convince Israel and Egypt to take advantage of the Libyan-Syrian isolation and press harder for peace in the Mideast" (Journal, 9/11).

PLO--"Fortunately, the U.S. appears to have stymied an Arab-African effort to include the PLO [in]...the World Bank and IMF...." (Journal, 9/25).

PD-59--"There are disturbing signs, Brown's speech [to the Naval War College] one of them, that Carter does not grasp the Soviet threat and confuses the illusion of deterrence with the reality of Soviet intention" (Sentinel, 8/22).

Stealth--"...It looks very much as if the Carter people disregarded security needs to let out a secret that, from a political standpoint, was just too good to keep" (Sentinel, 9/10).

"The question of manipulating defense information for political purposes is really a secondary issue. The main question for voters is whether the U.S. is as strong militarily as it should be" (Journal, 9/10).

"...It will be five or six years before the new 'Stealth' is in production.... In that context, was cancellation of the B-1 wise? It would seem not" (Sentinel, no date available).

DECLASSIFIED

Poland--"Good sense seems to require the U.S. to help Poland improve its economic conditions so long as it permits its people to move in the direction of a free society" (Journal, 9/3).

"The Carter Administration's actions in providing increased credit guarantees...is responsive to sympathy in this country for Polish workers.... A wiser course, and one more calculated to help strengthen Poland as a nation, would be to propose structural changes in the Polish economy in exchange for continuation of this generous food-credit policy" (Sentinel, 9/17).

American Principles (applied to India, Turkey, South Korea)--"It would be no credit to the U.S. that it delivered this deadly material [nuclear fuel to India] in an attempt to buy a friend" (Sentinel, 9/20).

"America's relations with Turkey will not be all they should be, not until democratic government is restored" (Journal, 9/17).

"Failure by the U.S. to use every reasonable means to protest [South Korea's death sentence for political dissident Kim Dae-Jung] would be a mockery of President Carter's human rights policy" (Journal, 9/18).

Trade--"Import restrictions or quotas are not the answer to the auto industry's woes. A much better approach would be to persuade the Japanese to produce cars in the U.S. for American consumption. That would produce more jobs here all around. The variant to that approach would be to lower some of the high tariffs on imported auto parts" (Journal, 9/13).

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Congressional Delegation Contacted by H

CHICAGO

Senators

Adlai E. Stevenson	(D)	
Charles H. Percy	(R)	

Representatives

Bennett McVey Stewart	(D)	District 1
Morgan F. Murphy	(D)	District 2
Marty Russo	(D)	District 3
Edward J. Derwinski	(R)	District 4
John G. Fary	(D)	District 5
Henry J. Hyde	(R)	District 6
Cardiss Collins	(D)	District 7
Dan Rostenkowski	(D)	District 8
Sidney R. Yates	(D)	District 9
John L. Porter	(R)	District 10
Frank Annunzio	(D)	District 11

ST. LOUIS

Senators

Thomas F. Eagleton	(D)	
John C. Danforth	(R)	

Representatives

William Clay	(D)	District 1
Robert A. Young	(D)	District 2
Richard A. Gephardt	(D)	District 3

MILWAUKEE

Senators

William Proxmire	(D)	
Gaylord Nelson	(D)	

Representatives

Clement J. Zablocki	(D)	District 4
Henry S. Reuss	(D)	District 5
F. James Sensenbrenner,Jr	(R)	District 9

INLAND DAILY PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Inland Daily Press Association is the oldest and largest regional newspaper organization in the United States. It has 517 member dailies in 28 states, primarily in the upper Midwest. All of the major dailies from Colorado to Ohio and south to the Mason-Dixon Line are members, along with papers in three Canadian provinces. Association members account for 30 percent of all U.S. dailies and represent 30 percent--about 16 million readers--of all U.S. circulation. The Association's annual meeting is held at the Drake Hotel in Chicago.

The theme of this year's meeting is "How to Survive in the 80's." It will feature projections by futurists, and specific presentations on communication and press-related technology advances expected in the 1980's. On Monday, October 20, former Wisconsin Governor Pat Lucey and former Ambassador Anne Armstrong are scheduled to address the Association, along with the Secretary. Ambassador Armstrong will immediately precede the Secretary. Some 400-500 are expected to hear the Secretary, the largest turnout in recent years.

Among the membership's current concerns are the refugee situation, the status of the grain embargo, and prospects for the hostages' release.

Officers of the association are: Chairman of the Board B. E. Wright, a consultant from Decatur, Illinois; President Victor Modeer, publisher of the St. Joseph, Missouri, News-Press and Gazette; First Vice President E. L. Beninger, publisher of the Findlay, Ohio, Courier; Second Vice President John Nixon, President of Nixon Newspapers, Wabash, Indiana; and Executive Director William G. Boykin, at the Association's Chicago headquarters. Association President Victor Modeer is scheduled to introduce the Secretary.

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Mayor James Conway

James F. Conway was elected Mayor of St. Louis in April 1977 on a three point platform; (1) professional management of city agencies, (2) restoration of city housing and residential neighborhoods, and (3) expansion of industry and job opportunities in the city.

A native of St. Louis, Mayor Conway, 48 years old, has a BS degree and M.B.A. degree from St. Louis University. He worked in engineering and production for Nooter Corporation, a structural steel fabricator, until 1967 when he formed his own business, ACI Industries, a plastics distributorship.

His interest in neighborhood betterment brought him into local politics and led to this election to the Missouri House of Representatives where he served from 1966 - 72. He was elected to the State Senate in 1974.

In addition to municipal service, Mayor Conway has served in the U. S. Conference of Mayors Committee on urban Economics and as a emissary to the Soviet Union and Tawain. An active member of the National League of Cities, he was elected Second Vice President of the League in 1979. This post frequently brings him to Washington as NLC spokesman on matters of finance and government relations. He is also a director of a Sister Cities program and late last year visited Nanking, China to link St. Louis in the first US-China Sister City partnership. His present term as mayor expires in April 1981.

THE HONORABLE

HENRY MEIER

MAYOR

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

In April, 1980 Henry Meier began his sixth 4-year term as Mayor of Milwaukee. He entered public life in 1950 as a member of the Wisconsin State Senate, became Democratic floor leader in 1953 and served in that capacity until 1960.

Mayor Meier is known for his leadership role in attracting national attention to urban problems. He is past President of the U.S. Conference of Mayors (and is currently on the Executive Committee and Urban Policy Committee), the National Conference of Democratic Mayors, and past Chairman of the National Coalition for Human Needs and Budget Priorities. He is a member of the Democratic Advisory Council and numerous presidential commissions.

He has been instrumental in fostering the economic development of Milwaukee by sponsoring the Land Bank (which has both held and attracted industry to the community); the revitalization of downtown, especially the west bank (the enclosed mall project, etc.). Meier proposed and won a plan income tax was distributed to localities on the basis of taxpayers' place of residence which favored the suburbs; his formula was based on the actual needs of communities. He has promoted the expansion of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and was honored by that institution in 1977 for his work. The Mayor initiated Milwaukee's Summerfest, now the third largest civic festival in the United States.

Meier is interested in strengthening port trade and in establishing duty-free status for imported parts which are assembled in the Milwaukee area.

Meier was born in Toledo, Ohio in 1918, earned his B.A. at the University of Wisconsin (Madison) in 1940 and his M.A. in Political Science at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in 1964. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He and his wife Dr. Karen Lamb, Assistant Clinical Professor, Medical College of Wisconsin, have two grown daughters.

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DR. FRANK HORTON
CHANCELLOR
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MILWAUKEE
(UWM)

Dr. Frank Horton was appointed Chancellor of UWM on June 1, 1980. He was trained as an urban geographer and has specialized in urban policy as well as transportation issues. He has a particular interest in the application of urban planning models in Third World situations.

Dr. Horton (41 years old) is a native of Chicago; he earned his B.B.S. at Western Illinois University, his M.A. and Ph.D at Northwestern. He previously taught geography at the University of Iowa and Southern Illinois University. In addition to serving as Chancellor of UWM, Dr. Horton also is Professor of Geography and Urban Affairs.

He and his wife Nancy have four daughters.

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-- Goethe House

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-- League of Women Voters

-- Milwaukee Chapter, NAACP

-- Wisconsin Division of the Polish-American Congress

-- United Nations Association
of Greater Milwaukee

-- United Nations Association of the USA
Wisconsin Division

-- Milwaukee Urban League

-- Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

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